

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. LXII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

NO. 52.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, it is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness: Therefore,
I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty; giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence; and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our gardens are choked with the harvest; and to look so favorably on the toil of His children that industry has thriven among us and labor has its reward; and, also, that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory; and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Resolving Him to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by His continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially praying Him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow on our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched; that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and, with joy and thankfulness, praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor: ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Jurors for November Term.

GRAND JURY.

Hamilton—Martin Getz, (Foreman,) Daniel Bender.

Union—Martin Grove.

Terrene—George Guise.

Gettysburg—Nicholas Collier, Sr.

Mountjoy—Francis Allison, Jesse D. Newman.

Franklin—John Cole, Albert Vanduyke.

Mennell—Samuel Meals.

Germany—Abraham Bankard.

Oxford—Joseph A. Smith.

Wertz—Peter Crady.

Huntington—Ephraim Lease.

Conowingo—Lester Seiderer.

Reading—Israel Tropp.

Cumberland—Joseph Bailey.

Strabon—Isaac Miller, Reza McSherry.

Hamilton—William Culp.

Butler—John Brame.

Freedom—Augustus Hartzell.

Berwick—John Deane.

Hamilton—John Bellows, Michael Bohu.

Gettysburg—George F. Kalldeish, David Kendelhart, George Troxel.

Butler—Abraham Myers, William S. Hamilton, Elias Gardner.

Mountjoy—Peter Bashley, John Hartman, Jr.

Strabon—Daniel Lashley, Christian Thomas, John Wertz, of H. Harlan.

Mennell—John Harlan.

Franklin—James Linn, Adam Rebert, Philip Cuthall.

Conowingo—Joseph Klunk.

Cumberland—Charles Herbst, David Shriver.

Huntington—Amos Little, John Delap.

Freedom—William Bigham, Jacob Althoff.

Reading—Jacob Sterner, John Crumrine.

Oxford—Philip Henry, George Shane, Jacob Stangle.

Mountjoy—Francis M. Budy, John Albert.

Lattimore—Joseph Snyder, Michael Stambaugh.

Germany—John Mehring, William Hall, John L. Fisher.

Reading—William S. Hildebrand, John Nitch.

Liberty—Jacob Kries, Samuel Beard.

Hamilton—R. J. Reed, John H. Baumgardner, Daniel King.

Tyrene—Jesse Sterner, Andrew Brane.

Berwick—Twp.—George Brown.

Berwick—Twp.—Chas. Dush, Michael Strabinger.

Oct. 20, 1862.

STARKS & BUELLER'S Store is well

worthy of a visit just at this time. We

doubt whether, even in our largest cities,

there is a display of Stoves as fine as

those at our store. We have a large

assortment of Stoves of every

pattern; also, every variety of

Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware,

Planned Ware, Japan Ware—embracing,

indeed, everything in the house-furnishing

Choice Poetry.

Is there Love beyond the Grave?

It is not meet, I know, this backward turning

Unto the ruins of those sacred years—

Nor yet this fond & ceaseless, joyless yearning

To mark the glory that my angel wears:

Yet ever at this twilight hour's returning,

Amid the throng, or watching thus alone,

The tired soul, which memory haunts, is burning

To greet its idol in the rest unknown.

I know not that this ever may be so:

I know not but in heaven my darling's eyes

Will calmly look in mine, and with no glow

Of recognition; but the sweet paradise

I learned to pray for by the household hearth,

To hope for when the hopes of life were new—

Time's pure and fair, will not be sweet as earth.

As earth was once if this had thought be true.

And I have heard lips, trembling with emotion,

Say to me, "O love, must yield to death,"

And have some friends who, true in their devotion,

Would rob me of my faintest faith.

O! angels, circling softly round about me,

Lay your white wings upon my heart, and say

If heaven can be heaven to one without me.

If still she watches where my footsteps stray.

There was a time when her glad voice was ringing

Through the deep aisles in which the shadows

Rest:

A time when her young feet were lightly springing

O'er the green valleys by the winds caressed.

Still, her bright face from every faded flower

And fallen leaf looks fondly up to mine,

And her sweet voice, thro' every passing hour,

Calls tenderly, as in that far-off time.

Angels! is there no land of fadeless lustre

Beyond the surging of the river of life?

No island where the fragrant blossoms cluster,

Where she will love me as she loved of old?

Angels! too long I've wandered, wandered

Unhappily!

My bark has been tossed upon the sea:

Set the death seal upon my forehead kindly,

And let me greet her there, or dying, cease to be.

Angels! is there no land of fadeless lustre

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Angels! too long I've wandered, wandered

arm, whose antique dress of snuff-colored

bombazine and oddly-shaped button bonnet

occasioned a great many covert smiles and

half-concealed frowns from those present.

"Oh, by the way, Miss Milne," said Fitz

Aubyn, as in their progress round the rooms

this couple gradually came in view, "you

have not seen the greatest curiosity of all

yet."

"Where," said Agatha, raising her opera

glass.

"You are mistaken, it don't hang on the

wall," said Fitz Aubyn, laughing. "Look

nearer earth, if you want to see Stanton

and his fossil aunt."

Agatha turned her head accordingly,

without remark—she smiled a little, how-

ever—'twas all Fitz Aubyn wanted.

"Should you suppose any mortal youth

would have the courage to bring such a last

century specimen to a place like this,

where he might know he would meet all

his fashionable acquaintances! Upon my

word, I believe he'll take her to the opera

next! See him carrying her morocco bag,

and cotton umbrella! Don't he remind

you of Don Quixote in his youthful days?"

"Probably she has money to leave one of

these days," said Agatha, the distrustful

element uppermost in her mind for the

moment.

"Not a solitary red cent, I know, for I

have inquired. She is 'in reduced circum-

stances'—that's the term, I believe—but

Stanton is very fond of her, nevertheless.

She has come up to town from the back

woods for a few days, and—"

He paused abruptly as the very pair in

question approached, still absorbed in pic-

ture-gazing. "My dear Charles," said the

old lady at length, "you cannot imagine

what a treat this is to me—I have not seen

such pictures as these since I was a child.

How thoughtful of you to bring me here!"

"I know you would enjoy it, aunt."

"And you are not ashamed of your old-

fashioned relatives among all those gay

young people?"

"On the contrary, dear aunt, I am as

proud as a peacock while you are leaning

on my arm."

Agatha heard it all, and she also heard

him answer, in reply to the gay challenge

of some companion:

"Thank you, but don't reckon upon me

as one of your party this evening at the

opera. I am going with my aunt, who is

passionately fond of music, so you must

excuse me for once."

"I told you so!" said Fitz Aubyn, in a

subtle way, shrugging his shoulders.

"Did you ever see such a fellow as Stan-

ton?"

"Never," was Agatha's reply, but it was

so emphatically spoken that Fitz Aubyn

started. And that night while the courted

beauty brushed out her luxuriant hair, she

paused many a time and fell into a thought-

ful reverie.

"Moral courage," she murmured to her-

self. "I have somewhere read that it is

nobler far than the iron resolution which

makes men reckless in battle. I wonder—"

And there she stopped resolutely.

What a glorious New Year's day it

was! There had been just snow enough

in the night to form a white glistening coat

over everything, and afford an excellent

excuse for the merry sleighs that dashed hither

and thither with streaming furs and jingling

bells. All the fashionable world was stir-

ring, the gentlemen busily consulting their

interminable lists of calls, and the ladies pol-

ishing the last touches to their gorgeous toilet.

There were not many upon that day who

received more adulation than Agatha Milne,

as she stood like a young empress in her

splendid drawing room, every mirror flash-

ing back her loveliness. Her dress was

very simple—pink silk, edged around the

shoulders with snowy ermine, and long

sprays of jessamine drooping from her

hair; yet she knew that she had never been

so beautiful as now, as she listened with

languid smiles to the compliments showered

"Offer the wine to him yourself, Miss

Milne; surely he cannot be so lost to all

sense of gallantry as to refuse it from your

fair hand?"

Agatha had grown very pale, but with-

out speaking, she filled one of the goblets,

and held it towards Stanton.

"Will you take it from me?"

Stanton looked at her with calm gravity,

as he replied,

"Miss Milne, I should be a coward indeed,

did I allow your persuasions to sway me

from the fixed principles which are the guid-

ing star of my life."

He bowed and withdrew. The glass fell

from Agatha's hand and shivered into a

thousand sparkling fragments; she bit her

scarlet lip until the blood started, with a

strange sympathetic thrill of exultation.

Had he wavered for an instant in his deter-

mination, she would have despised him.

"A very poor investment those horses of

mine, and all this behavior a *tu goud-boy*

in story books," muttered Fitz Aubyn, about

four weeks subsequently, as he strode into

the brilliantly illuminated salons of the Club

House. "Waiter, a glass of brandy and

water quick!"

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GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 4, 1862.

The Drafted Men.

Gettysburg yesterday was crowded to excess by the Adams county men who have been called upon by the Government to aid in crushing the unholy rebellion, as well as by substitutes, and the friends of the soldiers. We have rarely, if ever, seen so large an assemblage. Those who have the matter in charge are doing their utmost to bring it to a system, and have the men classified and placed in proper military order. The crowd still continues to-day, and the matter is progressing as rapidly as possible. It will take several days, however, before perfect order and discipline are obtained. Many of the delegations came in yesterday, with colors flying and martial music, apparently rejoicing in the opportunity of leading their aid to our glorious country.

Maj. A. E. LEWIS, of York, has been appointed Commandant of this military post, and is already here, making arrangements for placing the regiment in comfortable camp. The tents, &c., are expected daily. In the meantime they occupy warehouses, and other large buildings through the town, making themselves as comfortable as they can under the circumstances.

Capt. I. D. SALTER, of the U. S. Inf., is the mustering-in officer, and is already at work in arranging matters. Dr. NEELY, of York, is the Surgeon, and is now here, engaged in examinations, &c. It will no doubt take two or three days before the machine will be in working order—the officers elected, and the whole Regiment sworn into service.

THE FARMER'S STOCK BROTHERS have the contract to furnish the rations for the regiment of drafted men here—beef, pork, bread, coffee, sugar, rice, beans, potatoes, &c., at 24 cts. per ration; and A. P. GITT, of New Oxford, the contract for the wood, at \$2.25 per cord for oak.

Melancholy Event.

Yesterday, at the stabling in rear of the Eagle Hotel, some difficulty occurred between a young man named MORRIS DEGREFF and another person. Degreff was flourishing a knife, and making threats. Mr. JOHN KNOX, a respectable citizen of Hamilton township, happened to be there at the time, and it appears, drew a revolver, for some reason or other, and it was discharged, he knows not how, the lead passing through the head of DEGREFF, and causing his death in a few hours.

Mr. KNOX immediately gave himself up to the authorities, disclaiming all intention of injury towards Degreff, and that the discharge of the pistol was purely accidental. This is the universal opinion, we believe. He went on this morning, with his counsel, to York, to see Judge FISHER, with a view to be released on bail.

An Accident.

Yesterday, while the Straban and Tyrone drafted men were holding their election, in the second-story of the Carriage Factory at the east end of York street, the floor gave way, and about fifty persons found their way in a great hurry to the room below, where there were several carriages stored. One man from near Heidlersburg had his leg broken, and a few others had very slight bruises. They made a very miraculous escape. The carriages, which were the property of Messrs. Fahnestocks, were very much injured.

The officers elected by this Company were John Gilliland, Captain; Jacob C. Pittenuff, 1st Lieut.; Nelson Sanders, 2d do. We have not heard of any other election as yet.

We learned this morning that another of our soldiers, Mr. MUMPER, who was supposed to have been killed at White Oak Swamp, before Richmond, has turned up, and is alive. He was wounded in the hand and a prisoner, and could not write, nor procure any one to do so for him. He was a member of Capt. BAILEY's company, and was wounded in the same battle with his captain. Reports have reached us, which give a fair hope that Capt. BAILEY is yet alive, as he was only wounded in the arm, and the hospital in which he was, was captured by the rebels. The rumor appears to be well founded. We do hope the gallant Captain will yet find his way to the county of his birth, where he will receive a hearty welcome.

The following persons have thus far enlisted under Lieut. KING, for service at Fortress Monroe:

Ephraim Pohl, David Hunt, George King, George Robinson, Jeremiah Stover, George Fisher, Henry W. Forbert, Oliver T. Hartzell, Franklin Miekley, Lewis Barnes, Jacob Stickle, David McDaniel, Clarence G. Morell, James Wade.

We are gratified to see that our very clever and talented friend, Hon. GORTON S. ORTH, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, has just been elected to Congress from the Lafayette district, in Indiana. Mr. ORTH has been a leading man since he left us for the West, and his present position will give him the opportunity of a larger kind of usefulness.

Magnetic Telegraph.

The poles for the Gettysburg Telegraph are now being put up, and the whole line will be completed, it is expected, this week. This will place us in telegraphic communication with all parts of the country. Gettysburg is not now behind any of its neighbors in the modern improvements of the day. We have railroad and gas, and the telegraph. If anything more in the improvement way is invented abroad, our public-spirited citizens will soon "take it into consideration."

We have been informed that in the lower part of the County all the praise has been given to Messrs. McCLINTON and MYERS, for having accomplished the present arrangement of our drafted men remaining at Gettysburg. This is hardly fair for Maj. SCOTT, our Brigade Inspector, went over on that errand, and accomplished the same at headquarters. Those other gentlemen fell in company with him, when on their way to Harrisburg on other business, and no doubt "spoke a good word" for the arrangement; but the matter was in the hands of Maj. SCOTT, and by him was accomplished. We thought it proper to mention this, that the credit may be given in the right place.

From the Army.

Our last accounts from Gen. McClellan's army are that they were still on the advance into Virginia. Gen. Pleasanton encountered the enemy's cavalry and artillery on Saturday morning, at Philmont, and an artillery fight ensued, lasting 5 hours, when the rebels retreated three miles. On Sunday morning Gen. Pleasanton renewed the attack, and the Rebels fell back a short distance. The fight was renewed in the afternoon, but the result was not known. Another portion of our advance had taken possession of Suicker's Gap. The whole of Longstreet's Rebel Brigade is said to be in the vicinity of the Gap, so that a general engagement may take place any hour.

A dispatch from the Army, of Friday night last, says, with what truth we cannot say, that "the old Pennsylvania regiments are to be drilled up at once with the drafted men. The order has been issued, and it is to be hoped that other States will follow this excellent example. It should be a matter of pride with every State not to send the greatest number of recruits into the field, but to keep those already in service in the most efficient condition. This can only be done by filling up the old regiments."

It appears that the Scotch families in the city of New Orleans, and in the State of Louisiana and Texas, are running their slaves off to Cuba, and selling them to the planters there. This new slave trade is increasing very fast, as our Southern friends are beginning to find their slave-property rather insecure. It is said that the negroes in Cuba are learning and singing the "Abe Lincoln" songs of the Texas and Louisiana negroes, much to the disgust of their owners, who think they bode an approaching season of disquiet among them.

DIVISION IN THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The cause of the partial success of the democrats, (as they call themselves,) was a great division in the party of the Union. One wing of the party went one way and another went another. They could not and did not work together; yet this division could not well be avoided. One part went off to fight against the democrats who live south of the Potomac and Ohio, while the remainder stayed at home to vote against the wing of the same party who live in the Northern States. The breach will be healed when the war is over.

A late number of the Richmond Examiner expresses its delight at the Pennsylvania and Indiana elections, because it thinks it will result a sign that the unity of the North is broken, and that the independence of the South will follow. It says the late political developments are more encouraging to them than the recent military successes they claim to have achieved. The rebels South are happy over the triumph of their sympathizers North. This is natural; but the Richmond Examiner should not have mortified its friends by expressing its joy so unmistakably.

The Rebels, running short of men, propose to take Negroes into their Army as teamsters and the like, thus releasing that many white men who can go into the ranks as soldiers. In Georgia, it is said, the Rebels are arming the Negroes. It is certain the Rebels are determined to use the Negroes against us as far as they can.

Breckenridgers will, of course, say this is right. They also say it is not right for the Government of the Union to use the same means. In other words, it is right that Union soldiers shall be shot by Negroes, or whites whose former positions as teamsters the Negroes are filling; but it is not right to have Negroes armed so as to shoot Rebels, and stop the War! That is, they love Rebels and Slavery more than they love our own Soldiers or the Union.

An arrival at New York from Port Royal confirms the capture, by our blockading fleet, of the British steamers Scotia and Anglia. The steamers with their cargoes are valued at a million of dollars. Another British steamer, the Mannahoe, had been run ashore and destroyed. It was again reported that the much-talked-of Rebel ram was coming down the river from Savannah.

The Rev. Dr. HAY, of Harrisburg, on his return from a visit to Baltimore a few days ago, published a card in the Harrisburg Telegraph, rather reflecting upon the military authorities at Baltimore, for allowing more attention and privileges to the rebel wounded soldiers than to our own. In consequence of this card, Dr. Hay was arrested by order of Gen. Wool, and taken to Baltimore. After examination into the circumstances, Dr. Hay rather exonerated Gen. Wool, and has returned home. Gen. Wool has latterly been acting in a very tyrannical manner, and has completely turned the feelings of the loyal citizens of Baltimore against him. He arrested several loyal citizens who had met for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the military government of that city, and acted towards them in a most arbitrary manner. This aroused a great deal of indignant feeling, and a number of prominent citizens, the Governor of Maryland among them, took the matter in hand, and went on to Washington to the President. The latter at once ordered the unconditional release of all the arrested persons, and assured the citizens of Baltimore that everything should be done to satisfy them. We presume Gen. Wool will be called upon to answer for his high-handed acts.

The Richmond papers speak of having a few friends in the North. They name Ex-President Pierce, Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn., Horatio Seymour, of N. Y., Fernando and Benjamin Wood, of N. Y., Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Francis Hughes, of Pa.—all Democrats.

The two Woods are Democratic candidates for Congress. Horatio Seymour is the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. Vallandigham is a defeated candidate for Congress; and Hughes is an aspirant for the Democratic caucus nomination for U. S. Senator in Pennsylvania. Several Democratic newspapers in this State—among them the Fulton Democrat—urge Vallandigham's election to the U. S. Senate from Ohio. There appears thus to be entire accord of opinion between the Rebels in arms in the South, and their friends and allies in the North.

Major R. W. SHANK, of the 125th Pa. regiment, who has charge of the conveyance of paroled prisoners to and from Richmond and Fortress Monroe, speaks of the desolation of the country along James river, and in a letter dated Oct. 22d, says:

"The rebels don't talk easy any more at the Landing, and evidently dread the President's Proclamation and the coming winter."

Col. H. J. HAMILTON, ex member of Congress from Texas, and a refugee from that State because of his devotion to the Union, endorses the Proclamation as the most fearful blow yet given to the Rebellion.

The rebels South are very savage on the subject, because they fear it; and the rebels North are denouncing it for the same reason.

The Rebels are arming the Negroes for their assistance. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal announces the arrival there of seven regiments of negroes, toarrison the town and fortifications during the sickly season. They have been in a camp of instruction under white officers for three months. If the Rebels have a right to do this, why have not we the same privilege?

Commissioner Boutwell has decided "that when the maker of a check, draft, note, or any other document, shall neglect to put on the required stamp, it will not do for the party receiving the same to affix the stamp and cancel it, but it must be returned to the maker, for him to do it."

The public is laboring under a misapprehension with respect to the use of tax stamps; acting, apparently, on the supposition that the penalties for non-obedience of the law will not be enforced until the 1st of January. This is a mistake. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will enforce the penalties of the law with respect to all those stamps which he is ready to furnish.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—James R. Luckland, a prominent lawyer of this city, has been arrested and committed to a military prison, to-day, by order of the Provost-Marshal General, in consequence of a speech delivered last night at a Democratic meeting, in which he is charged with giving encouragement to the rebellion.

The British steamer Wachota has been captured off Wilmington, while attempting to run the blockade, by the United States gunboat Memphis, and taken into Port Royal. She was chased for a whole day, during which her machinery became so strained that she could not make steam. Most of her cargo, which is believed to have consisted of arms and ammunition, was thrown overboard before she was captured.

Receipts from Customs.

If the remainder of the year 1862 be as prosperous as the part which has gone by, the annual total of receipts from customs for the year will be over \$65,000,000, a greater amount than has ever been collected in any previous year.

Cairo, Oct. 26.—A frightful accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad, near Duck Hill Station, recently. Two trains came in collision, and some thirty persons were killed and nearly fifty wounded, many mortally. The passengers were mostly soldiers. The accident was the result of carelessness.

The Indian war in Minnesota having closed, the necessity for troops in that quarter is at an end. The government has accordingly ordered all the troops who were taken and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and who have since been in camp at Chicago, to return home, and remain until exchanged.

The following is from Rev. Dr. BROWN, of York. It has been handed to us by Rev. Dr. BAUGHEN, with the request to publish. We do so cheerfully, in order that the subject may be brought to the attention of the ladies:

YORK, Pa., Oct. 24, '62.
DEAR DR. B.—I drop you this note just to say that if the ladies or other friends in Gettysburg are doing anything for the soldiers we will be glad to be remembered at our Hospital. The streams of benevolent contributions flow chiefly to our large cities where they have a surplus, whilst we are in some degree overlooked. Gettysburg has done something, I believe, for York, but I do not know what. We shall be much in want this winter, especially of good warm clothing for the sick.
J. A. BROWN.

ABBOTTSTOWN, Oct. 30, 1862.

Editor Sentinel.—In publishing the names of contributors to the sick and wounded soldiers on the battle field, the following names were omitted:—Mrs. Samuel Metzgar 6 shirts, 1 sheet, 1 bundle landings, and 1 bottle wine; Francis Weil 25 cts.; Mrs. J. P. Koehler \$1; Mrs. Frederick Wolf 1 crock apple butter, 2 loaves bread and bandages; Mrs. Susan Gitt 1 roll butter; Mrs. Debeuvoir, eggs.

A Patriotic Family.

Mrs BRADON, near New Oxford, has now four sons in the Army, all she has, and as she cannot give more, she consecrates her every thought and feeling to the success of our glorious Stars and Stripes! That's Adams county women for you!

Dr. NOLL, of Bonaughtown, has also been drafted—making eight physicians from this county.

California is aiding with manifest liberality in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers. The Sanitary Commission acknowledge a second donation of \$100,000. This is the second donation of the same amount which has been received. The Committee also acknowledge, in addition to this, a sum of \$3,735 from the same source, collected at the polls on election day, and \$2,000 more, the surplus of an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Telegraphic advices further announce the donation of \$30,000, partly from interior towns in California and partly from San Francisco. California, it is said, intends to make a monthly contribution, so long as the war lasts, to the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded. A handsome gift in the shape of \$20,000 in silver bars, with an appropriate inscription, is to be forwarded to the Sanitary Committee by the ministers of Washoe.

SETTLING IN MINNESOTA.—The Indian massacres in Minnesota have produced great distress among the settlers all along the frontier country. Appeals for contributions to aid them are being made in the principal cities. The Governor of Minnesota states that at least thirty thousand miserable men, heart-broken, weary, naked and starving. Certainly our country affords no parallel of suffering such as this. Clothing is greatly needed by the sufferers, for the rigors of winter are close at hand.

United States Indian Agent Hoffman has arrived in Washington, accompanied by Wa-gah-shu Pe or (the Iron Whip), a tribe of Indians between Nebraska and Dakota Territories. The chief is not here on an official visit, but hearing that the agent was coming to Washington, he expressed a desire to accompany him. The other chiefs also desired him to visit the capital, in order to settle their minds as to the Great Father Abraham had not been changed, and the Government of the United States overthrown.

Brigadier General Edwin Price, son of Major General Price, of the Confederate army, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. He was captured near Warsaw, Mo., last winter, and since that time has been on parole. He was recently exchanged for General Prentiss, and after visiting the Rebel camp at Grenada, Miss., returned to St. Louis. He gives it as his opinion that the rebellion is nearly broken, and that the Confederate army can exist but a short time longer. He visited General Curtis' headquarters, and immediately on his return resigned his position under the Richmond Government, gave his commission to General Curtis for the latter to send through the lines. After subscribing to the oath of allegiance, he announced his determination to observe it in both letter and spirit.

STRANGE CONDUCT.—The New Orleans papers relate an instance of a thoughtful husband who ordered a splendidly-mounted coffin to be sent for his wife, who had been taken suddenly ill. To his great surprise, however, she got well. But a few days afterwards some officious friend related to her the story of her husband's conduct, and the poor lady took the matter to heart so much that she immediately sickened, and a day or two afterwards needed the coffin in reality.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT ANNAPOLIS.—Lieutenant Tucker, of the 67th Pennsylvania Regiment, now stationed at Annapolis, was killed about 11 o'clock last night by a Dr. Goodwin. The Lieutenant was in the act of entering through the window of the chamber of the Doctor in a hotel in that city, when the Doctor discharged a barrel of a revolver, the ball entering the forehead of the Lieutenant, killing him instantly. It is alleged that he made a mistake, his object being to enter the adjoining chamber.

New York, Oct. 26.—A locomotive exploded at the Jersey City station of the Erie Railroad last night, killing five men and injuring two, but not seriously. They were all employees of the road. The engine was completely destroyed, and some platform cars standing near were damaged.

Gen. McCook, in his official report of the battle of Chaplin's Hills, Kentucky, says that it was the bloodiest battle of modern times for the number engaged on our side. Rousseau had present on the field 7,000 men, and Jackson 5,400. The brigade of Gooding amounted to about 1,500. And yet this small force withstood an successfully bent back the army corps of Polk and Hardee, commanded by Bragg in person.

A Heavy Blow to the Rebels.

Relinquish have been reached by the United States bark Kingfisher, on the coast of Florida, report that the late destruction of the extensive steam salt works in St. Joseph's Bay, Florida, on the 8th ultimo, by the Kingfisher, was a heavy blow to the rebels, and created great excitement throughout Georgia and Florida, these works having been the main source on which these States relied for a supply of salt for their winter's provisions for their troops, and that it was a greater injury to the rebel cause than if we had captured twenty thousand of their troops.

CONSCRIPTS AND NEGROES.—The Rebels in Seccess are busily engaged just now in running off to Richmond and beyond negroes and conscripts. A Union man just from below Culpepper, says that he saw droves of negroes and white men on the road at different points, all strongly guarded. He does not exactly know which excited his pity most, the white or black men. Both classes deserve the pity of all. One goes to fight against his will and the other to be sold to a strange master, neither knowing the fate that awaits him. He says the Rebels believe that one-half of the people in the North yet sympathize with them, and many are anxiously awaiting the time (which they believe to be near at hand) when a party will rise at the North of sufficient influence to compel the Government to let the South alone.

A Joke Made Earnest.

A young fellow in Brooklyn, N. Y., named Gould, who was possessed of a martial spirit, but was rather green, got the appointment of second lieutenant last week. In a way that will make some jokers feel rather steaked. It seems that Gould was a three month man last year, was at Bull Run, and acquitted himself handsomely. This year some chaps, who had enlisted in one of the Brooklyn regiments, dared him to enlist also, but he declined because, he said, he would lose a situation worth \$19 a year. Finally he was told that he could get a second Lieutenant's commission if he would enlist. He agreed, providing the commission was forthcoming. For a joke a blank commission was procured by the boys, filled with his name, and sent to him from Albany. Almost any keen fellow would have detected the trick. He didn't; but spent \$100 in an outfit, and actually went and reported himself for duty at Washington, as directed in a bogus letter of instructions. As soon as Gov. Morgan ascertained that the young fellow was really a good and earnest soldier, and perhaps deserving the office he sought, he gave him a second lieutenant's commission, and he will probably be detailed into the identical company where the boys who fooled him are serving as privates.

WARRIORS QUARREL.—The Quakers although debared by the principles of their Society from taking part in war generally, and although always heretofore exempted from military duty, have in many cases felt deeply the vital justice of the present struggle for national existence, and a respectable number of them have entered the ranks as soldiers. In Philadelphia, and elsewhere, the Quaker ladies, as well as those of the other sex, have worked very hard for the comfort of soldiers, and we have heard of many instances where Quaker fathers and mothers have not objected to the enlistment of their sons who were not actual members of the body. The following patriotic and stirring note recently written by a very distinguished member of the Society of Friends, to his son in the army, has been published in a late Philadelphia paper:

PHILADELPHIA, Ninth Month, 19, 1862.
DEAR SON.—I understand thy regiment is ordered to the front. If this is so, I hope thou wilt remember the flock from whom thou camest, and remember that death is better than dishonor. From thy father.

A DASTARDLY ACT.—The Louisville Journal affirms the truth of the following:—About as low a meanness as we have heard of in the war occurred at Chaplin Hills. When the battle was over and the night had covered the dead and the wounded under the dark trees, it was natural for the friends on either side of the combatants to look after their dead companions, and especially for those who might be prostrate and lying under wounds but still alive. At this time sacred to humanity, the Bash-op-General Polk stationed himself with a small and secret force under the shadow of the forest, by the side of the dead, hyena like, and when a benevolent and christian heart came to look for his dead or wounded friend, he would take him prisoner, march him off and strip him! This act, so disgraceful to human nature, is absolutely true and can be fully attested.

COWS' HAIR FOR CLOTHING.—In some parts of the South cows' hair is in use for the manufacture of clothing, in the place of wool, which has become exceedingly scarce. The hair is washed perfectly clean, and pulled or beat so as to have no bunnies. After it is well dried it is ready for use. Like wool for ordinary cloth, it is used only for "filling," and mixed only with about one-third cotton.

A singular case of suicide occurred in Pitt township, Allegheny county. It would seem that a man named Winters, residing near the copper works, got into difficulty with one of his neighbors on Friday, and his wife, fearing that it might terminate in something serious, hurried to the spot where the parties stood, and begged her husband to quit quarreling and accompany her into the house. He refused, stating that he would not go in until he was ready, or words to that effect, whereupon she left, and returning to the house, seized a bottle of landanum, and swallowing its contents, was soon afterwards seized with a stupor, which, on Saturday evening, terminated in her death.

HEAVY PENALTY.—A case of incendiarism, incited by jealousy, has been tried at Calais, France. A young man, named Bourgeois, who had paid his addresses to a damsel named Delmoite, was vexed at her flirtations, and sought revenge by setting fire to her father's barn, which was consumed. For this act he was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor.

A frolicsome husband in Syracuse, a few nights since, hid under his bed, and when his wife, unconscious of his concealment, came in, took her suddenly by the leg. She shrieked, fell senseless, and is now a raving maniac.

Suicide of Major Russell.

Major Wm. W. Russell, Paymaster United States Marine Corps, committed suicide on Friday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at his room, No. 308 1 street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Washington. Corner Woodward next morning held an inquest, and the evidence developed the fact that he had inflicted upon himself two wounds—one with a small sword in the side, the intention evidently having been to reach the heart; it struck, however, below it. He then took a pistol and fired it, the ball entering the head at the right temple, passing through the head, and lodging just inside the skin on the left side. The skull is completely shattered, and the pistol was evidently held close to the head.

Major R. was known as a pleasant social gentleman, but sometimes gave way to fits of despondency, and it is believed that he was in a fit of temporary insanity when he committed the rash act—for several days he has not been in a condition to attend to his duties at the Navy Yard, and on night before last he told his clerk that he would be there to-day if he was alive. He was forty-two years of age and a widower, but leaves six small children, who reside with his mother at Rockville, Md. A large circle of friends will regret his untimely end.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, October 30.—A force of cavalry belonging to the command of General Kelly left Cumberland yesterday, making a forced march into Virginia, in search of the rebel marauding cavalry who had been committing depredations in that section. They marched all night, and came up with them this morning, capturing sixteen prisoners and twenty horses; also, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, which these guerrillas had stolen from the citizens of an adjoining county. The rebel pickets, under General Walker, at Upperville, were driven from that place yesterday afternoon. The infantry were sent to have marched to Suickersville, their intention evidently being to escape to the right of the Blue Ridge mountains, by way of Suicker's Gap.

Despatches from Major General's Curtis and Grant announce further successes against the guerrilla bands. In South-east Missouri Col. Lewis, with detachments from several regiments, attacked a force of fifteen hundred Rebels at Putnam's Ferry, killing a number and taking forty prisoners. An expedition sent by Brigadier General Davis against a band of guerrillas at Clarkston, Mo., was successful in breaking up the whole encampment. Col. Clark, the commander of the Rebels, was captured with four officers and thirty-seven men, all the arms and ammunition taken, and the barracks and magazines destroyed.

The Louisville Democrat says that Smith's division of Crittenden's corps, Bull's army, continued the pursuit of Bragg's army beyond Camp Wild Cat, on 1 to within forty miles of Cumberland Gap. The 1st and 20th Kentucky, which had to advance of Grant's brigade, came up with the rear guard of the Rebels in the vicinity of Goose Creek Salt Works, when a skirmish commenced. The Rebels lay in ambush, and waited until our advance was within about twenty-five paces of them, when 700 or 800 Rebels opened a fire of musketry. Our forces charged on them and soon dispersed them, taking 60 prisoners and 150 head of fine cattle. Stance to say, not a man of our force was injured.

BALTIMORE, October 30.—The loyal citizens who were arrested by order of Gen. Wool, on Tuesday night, and sent to Fort Delaware, have been unconditionally released by order of the President. The papers seized at the time of the arrest have also been delivered up. Assurances have been given by the President that the whole affair will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the loyal people of Maryland.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday contains the following dispatch from Louisville:—We have received Nashville papers of the 23d instant. The city is completely cut off from the surrounding country by bands of rebel guerrillas.

A foraging expedition, sent out on the 21st, visited the plantation of Gen. D. S. Donelson, in Sumner county, who is in the rebel service, and an adjoining farm, getting as much subsistence as it could bring away. Indeed, taking everything belonging to Gen. Donelson, excepting the overseer and negroes—consisting of over three hundred cattle, three hundred sheep, three hundred hogs, and turkeys, chickens &c., in abundance; besides six hundred wagon loads of corn, oats, &c., which they took into Nashville perfectly safe.

The people in Nashville are in a state of starvation. Tea is worth 35 a pound, a little at that; beef, 30 cts a pound; common brown sugar, \$1 a pound; flour, \$9 a barrel. Everything in the grocery line sells in like proportion. On Thursday an expedition was sent out with the purpose of having a brush with the rebels, reported in the vicinity. Instead of finding anything, they were greeted heartily with loud cheers from two hundred loyal East Tennesseans, who had been secreted in the mountain and were making their way to join Negley's forces. They entered Nashville with the expedition, and were received with loud cheers of welcome.

Quite a serious fire occurred at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday, owing to the careless lighting of some hay in the Armory yard beneath the trestle work just beyond the bridge. Some hundreds of feet of the trestle work were burned, and the flames caught to a train of twenty-four cars laden with hay. To save the bridge the cars were run over to the Maryland side, where they were entirely consumed, and their contents. A portion of the track also caught fire and was destroyed. The bridge escaped all damage. Though the fire entailed considerable loss, it will not materially interfere with the operations of the railroad.

HARRISBURG, October 20.—Gen. Buckingham has arrived here from Washington, to confer with the Governor in relation to the drafted militia.

Examining Surgeon Whitely was this morning detected in charging fees for the examination of drafted men and substitutes. Surgeon General King very properly ordered his immediate arrest, and dismissed him from the service.

